

and enforce water quality standards. The supporters of the bill claim it is the name of states' rights. But dirty water does not stop at state boundaries, which is why the Clean Water Act was created in the first place. We recognized decades ago that patchwork standards and varying state enforcements don't keep our drinking water clean.

My home state of Michigan relies on billions of dollars in tourism that flow into the state because of the recreational fishing, boating, and beautiful beaches visitors to our state enjoy. These dollars go away if we let our water quality standards slide. My Republican colleagues need to learn that clean water creates jobs, and that a dirty environment kills jobs.

I opposed all three of the measures considered this week, and hope that the Republican Leadership will stop with these senseless attacks on the environment and instead concentrate on creating jobs for the American people.

#### PERSONAL EXPLANATION

### HON. MIKE PENCE

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 19, 2011*

Mr. PENCE. Mr. Speaker, I was absent from the House floor during rollcall votes 601 and 602. Had I been present, I would have voted "aye" on both rollcall votes.

#### THE NEED FOR PEACE IN SUDAN AND SOUTH SUDAN

### HON. SAM FARR

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 19, 2011*

Mr. FARR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the dawn of the Republic of South Sudan, the world's newest nation. While this is certainly a cause for celebration, the road to peace will not be an easy one for this war-torn region of Africa. The legacy of fifty years of violence, two million lives lost, and deep-rooted ethnic tensions will not vanish overnight.

This is especially true in the Nuba Mountains, part of the disputed border region of Southern Kordofan. While this volatile area remains under the control of Sudan, it is home to many communities that support the newly formed South Sudan. Sudanese forces from the north are accused of carrying out extensive aerial attacks targeted at pro-South Sudan groups. These attacks have displaced some 73,000 people, including 2,000 in a recent bombing campaign. Media reports also suggest targeted civilian killings and extrajudicial executions of suspected dissidents.

This violence must stop. The citizens of the Nuba Mountains, and all the citizens of Sudan and South Sudan, deserve to live in freedom, security, and stability. The history of genocide, war, and turmoil that has plagued this region of Africa does not need to be its future. As Sudan marks a momentous separation into two independent countries, let us embrace the possibility and hope that this new beginning can bring. I urge all my colleagues here in Congress to use their voice and their vote to

promote enduring stability for the Nuba Mountains and all of Sudan and South Sudan. Peace cannot wait a moment longer.

#### HONORING THE S'KLALLAM TRIBE AND THE ANNUAL TRIBAL CANOE JOURNEY

### HON. JAY INSLEE

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 19, 2011*

Mr. INSLEE. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to announce that today the Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe will host the annual Tribal Canoe Journey in the town of Port Gamble on Washington state's Kitsap Peninsula. The Tribal Canoe Journey has been held annually since 1989 to continue the historic intertribal canoe journeys of the Coast Salish people. The first annual journey culminated in Seattle and included nine canoes, one of which was from the Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe. Canoe families train all year for the multi-day event and often carve their canoes, which is a traditional practice that has been revived for many tribes as a result of the annual Tribal Canoe Journey. Two years ago I was honored to watch the majestic parade of canoes as they came in on the Suquamish land. The beautifully carved canoes are a testament to the determination and renewal of our local tribes to preserve their sacred traditions.

The S'Klallam tribe is one of the 29 federally recognized tribes in Washington state. Along with other Northwest Native American tribes, members have struggled to preserve their culture in the face of the United States' westward expansion. In 1855, the S'Klallam tribe ceded its traditional lands to the United States in the Treaty of Point No Point, and its current reservation, which is in my district, was created in 1938.

I would like to highlight the Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe's leadership in issues relating to economic growth, water resources, and land use while retaining many of its tribal practices. The tribe relies heavily on the traditional harvest of clams, oysters, and crabs from Port Gamble Bay, which is one of the only bays in the Puget Sound open to commercial shellfish harvesting. This year saw the opening of Teekalet Village on the reservation, which is an "ecologically and financially-friendly" housing development for low to middle income tribal members.

I am pleased to announce that more than 1000 participants from many Native American tribes are expected to journey through Port Gamble on their way to Swinomish to celebrate the 22nd annual Tribal Canoe Journey. I am honored to recognize the journey's importance before Congress today in helping facilitate a cultural resurgence among Native Americans in the Northwest and for their dedication to this journey.

#### OUR UNCONSCIONABLE NATIONAL DEBT

### HON. MIKE COFFMAN

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 19, 2011*

Mr. COFFMAN of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, today our national debt is \$14,342,909,569,328.74.

On January 6th, 2009, the start of the 111th Congress, the national debt was \$10,638,425,746,293.80.

This means the national debt has increased by \$3,704,484,223,034.94 since then.

This debt and its interest payments we are passing to our children and all future Americans.

#### IN RECOGNITION OF SEASHORE DAY CAMP & SCHOOL'S 85TH ANNIVERSARY

### HON. FRANK PALLONE, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 19, 2011*

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the Seashore Day Camp and School as its members and alumni gather to celebrate the organization's 85th Anniversary. Seashore Day Camp has maintained a successful organization for over eight decades and continues to provide an array of programs centered on enriching the children's summer experience. Similarly, the award winning Seashore school encourages learning at an early age. Seashore Day Camp and School's hard work dedicated to the children of the community is undoubtedly worthy of this body's recognition.

Mr. John Cittadino, a teacher and swim coach in Asbury Park, New Jersey, founded Seashore Day Camp in 1926 to provide the children of the local community the ability to interact with others during their summer break. This goal would be accomplished through various recreational activities. Seashore opened as the first day camp in New Jersey and one of the first in the United States. Beginning with seven children enrolled in its programs, Seashore Day Camp has grown over the last eight decades into one of the largest businesses in the area. They currently accommodate more than 500 boys and girls each summer and employ approximately 100 staff members per season. Seashore Day Camp has enrolled over 40,000 students throughout their 85 year history. Sixty percent of the students have returned as staff members. Upon his retirement in 1974, Mr. Cittadino sold Seashore Day Camp to the late Augustus "Gus" Villapiano, a 25-year employee. The Villapiano family relocated Seashore Day Camp to its present day headquarters in Long Branch, New Jersey. The camp remains under their direction to this day.

Today, the camp and its administration continue to modify the camp curriculum to reflect the demand for contemporary programs. Daily swim instruction and recreational activities remains the cornerstone of the Seashore Day Camp program, though larger-scale interactive events have also been included. Advanced sports and cultural and educational trips as

well as participation in the newly installed theater camp "On Broadway", providing programs for children interested in performing arts, are available. The camp continues to encourage their students to enhance their imaginations, develop new skills and undergo new experiences through a wide variety of recreational programs. The camp administration continues to innovatively maintain the students' interest. Seashore Day Camp's curriculum has acted as a role model for various summer recreational camps that would later follow.

As a result of their impressive actions, Seashore Day Camp was the recipient of the Family Business of the Year Award. In 1994, they also received a proclamation from Long Branch City officials, renaming February 12th as "Seashore Day Camp Day" in the City of Long Branch.

The popular and adored summer camp program led to the demand for the creation of a year-round academic program. For 37 years, Seashore School has maintained a high standard of academic excellence for students enrolled in their Preschool through 8th grade programs. Limited class sizes of sixteen students ensure more personalized attention by the highly qualified instructors. Students continue to perform a grade above their peers, touting the successful curriculum at Seashore School.

Mr. Speaker, once again please join me in thanking the members Seashore Day Camp and School for their leadership and service for the residents of Monmouth County and congratulate them on maintaining 85 years of excellence at the camp.

#### PERSONAL EXPLANATION

### HON. JOSEPH CROWLEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 19, 2011*

Mr. CROWLEY. Mr. Speaker, on July 8, 2011, I was absent for seven rollcall votes.

If I had been here, I would have voted: "no" on rollcall vote 525; "no" on rollcall vote 526; "no" on rollcall vote 527; "no" on rollcall vote 528; "no" on rollcall vote 529; "no" on rollcall vote 530; "yes" on rollcall vote 531.

#### PERSONAL EXPLANATION

### HON. ROBERT E. ANDREWS

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 19, 2011*

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. H.R. 33, I am not recorded because I was absent. Had I been present, I would have voted "aye."

On rollcall No. 602 on approving the journal, I am not recorded because I was absent. Had I been present, I would have voted "nay."

#### INTRODUCTION OF THE ANTIBOYCOTT ACT

### HON. HOWARD L. BERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 19, 2011*

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the Antiboycott Act, the first major update and improvement of the 35-year-old law that prohibits U.S. persons and firms from cooperating with demands from the Arab League governments to refrain from doing business with Israel.

This legislation rectifies a long-standing weakness in the U.S. antiboycott policy: the lack of a permanent and legally-sound statutory provision to combat the Arab League's boycott, as well as any other boycott that might be imposed against other U.S. friends and allies in the future.

In 1977, in reaction to the Arab League's expansion of its boycott of Israel, Congress made it illegal for U.S. persons and companies to cooperate with secondary boycotts. It imposed civil and criminal penalties for violations. Those provisions were added to the Export Administration Act, EAA, of 1977 and the enforcement was assigned to what is now known as the Bureau of Industry and Security, which also administers our dual-use export controls. An office in that bureau is dedicated full-time to enforcing the antiboycott law and regulations.

However, in 1994, the EAA expired and, with the exception of one 12-month period in 2000–2001, the antiboycott law has been kept in effect by a series of Executive Orders issued under the International Emergency Economic Powers Act, IEEPA, the President's emergency authority. The President's annual declaration of emergency for export controls and antiboycott describes the national emergency as the failure of Congress to act. This has been the situation for 16 of the past 17 years.

The use of IEEPA to continue the EAA—for both antiboycott and export controls—has been challenged in a series of lawsuits. Over the past decade, two of those lawsuits reached the federal appeals courts and were decided in the government's favor by split decisions. There is a risk that some day the government will lose.

The Arab League continues to try to pressure U.S. firms into cooperating with their boycott. In FY 2010 alone, U.S. firms reported 950 demands from governments to comply. The Bureau of Industry and Security counseled 1,020 U.S. firms on what their legal obligations are to resist. In FY 2010, BIS closed 14 cases against violators, up from 3 in the previous year. However, it is the preventive counseling, plus the threat of heavy penalties, that are deterring U.S. firms from complying with the secondary boycott.

The Antiboycott Act would provide a permanent and strengthened statute. It includes findings and a statement of U.S. policy that the President should take vigorous action to end both the primary and secondary Arab League boycott aimed at Israel.

In furtherance of those findings and policy, the bill would give the President the authority, for the first time since the original law was enacted in 1977, to restrict or prohibit U.S. firms from participating in the primary boycott, as

well as reauthorizing the long-standing prohibition on cooperation with the secondary boycott. This would be an important new tool to use in seeking an end to the Arab League boycott.

This authority would apply to any other boycott that is imposed against U.S. friends and allies.

Finally, the bill would update the penalties under the antiboycott law to reflect the current civil and criminal penalties that are now temporarily applied to antiboycott violations under IEEPA. Civil fines are authorized up to \$250,000 per violation. Authority is granted to cancel export licenses and to deny a violator's right to export from the U.S. Criminal violations, that is "knowing" violations, would be punished by fines up to \$1 million and up to 20 years in prison.

Ending the Arab League boycott of Israel is in the interest of the people of all Middle East and North African countries, in order to foster trade, investment, economic growth and peace. The Antiboycott Act is a contribution to achieving that goal.

#### PERSONAL EXPLANATION

### HON. MARTIN HEINRICH

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 19, 2011*

Mr. HEINRICH. Mr. Speaker, I unfortunately missed fifteen votes on July 12, 2011, which included rollcall votes 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552 and 553.

If I had been present, I would have voted against rollcall vote 539, Representative SESSIONS' (TX–32) amendment to H.R. 2354.

If I had been present, I would have voted in favor of rollcall vote 540, Representative MORAN's (VA–08) amendment to H.R. 2354.

If I had been present, I would have voted in favor of rollcall vote 541, Representative MARKEY's (MA–07) amendment to H.R. 2354.

If I had been present, I would have voted against rollcall vote 542, Representative LAMBORN's (CO–05) amendment to H.R. 2354.

If I had been present, I would have voted in favor of rollcall vote 543, Representative CONNOLLY's (VA–11) amendment to H.R. 2354.

If I had been present, I would have voted in favor of rollcall vote 544, Representative MILLER's (NC–13) amendment to H.R. 2354.

If I had been present, I would have voted against rollcall vote 545, Representative BROWN's (GA–10) amendment to H.R. 2354.

If I had been present, I would have voted against rollcall vote 546, Representative WELCH's (VT–At Large) amendment to H.R. 2354.

If I had been present, I would have voted against rollcall vote 547, Representative POMPEO's (KS–04) amendment to H.R. 2354.

If I had been present, I would have voted against rollcall vote 548, Representative TONKO's (NY–21) amendment to H.R. 2354.

If I had been present, I would have voted against rollcall vote 549, Representative GARRETT's (NJ–05) amendment to H.R. 2354.

If I had been present, I would have voted in favor of rollcall vote 550, Representative WU's (OR–01) amendment to H.R. 2354.

If I had been present, I would have voted against rollcall vote 551, Representative